AGRICULTURE MUST BE BASIC INDUSTRY OF NEW PROSPERITY--LOWDEN

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MARCH of EVENTS | BOSTON SUNDAY ADVERTISER | CITY LIFE THEATERS

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THE UNIVERSE BEYOND US

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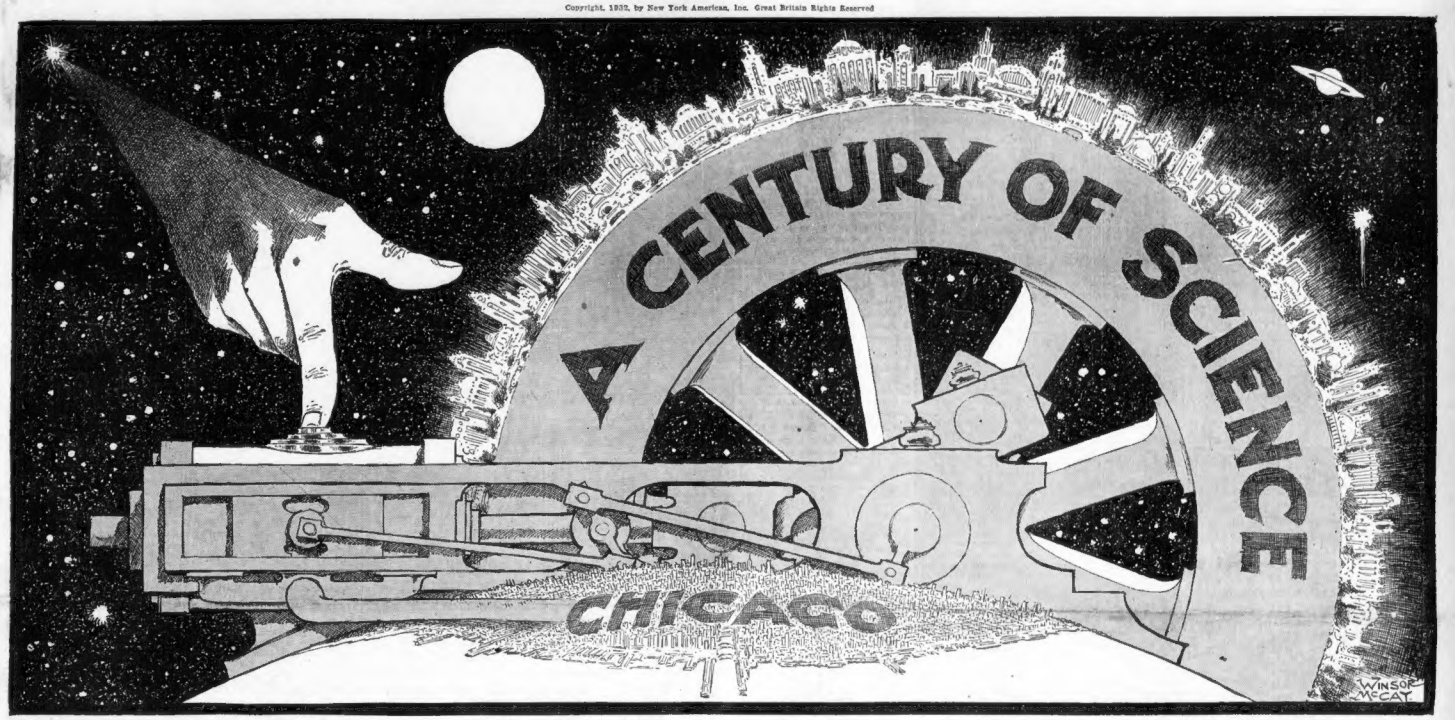

This powerful picture by Winsor McCay calls attention to the great international exposition that will open in Chicago next Spring, celebrating "A Century of Science."

The great wheel represents Science, the buildings around the rim show magnificent preparations that Chicago has made for opening the exposition. It will occur promptly on time next Spring.

The finger of the giant hand typifies the almost miraculous force that will set in motion the exposition's electric machinery.

The OUTSIDE universe is what really interests men. There we must live our real lives of endless time in infinite space. Who is content to believe that this little life ends all and that the destiny of man is a pitiful joke?

THE most narrow-minded man will admit that a whole city is more important than his front yard. One a little more broad-minded will say that State is more important than the city, and the nation more important than the State.

The next step upward admits that, barring patriotism, the whole world is more important than the individual country.

The **THINKING MAN** knows that the universe outside of this little planet, to which gravitation ties us for a few years, is the only thing **REALLY IMPORTANT.**

* * *

We owe our knowledge of that outside universe to Science, developed by the marvelous power locked up in the mind of man.

The great exposition to open in Chicago next Spring, celebrating "A Century of Science," will include a review of scientific achievement, with demonstrations clear to the average mind of scientific wonders and their workings, demonstrations of nature's powers, from the energy locked up in the invisible atom, to giant power collected from steam or falling cataracts and transformed into electricity.

* * *

You may have read of the plan to start the electric machinery that Mr. McCay in his imaginative picture illustrates, with the finger of a hand, reaching to a distant star in space. That is the great star Arcturus, distant from this earth forty "light years."

Light from that star, collected here, on earth, through the lens of a telescope, will be amplified in power a million fold, to start the electrical machinery of Chicago's Exposition.

* * *

Forty years ago the light that will reach the delicate scientific instrument in Chicago was leaving Arcturus, just as Chicago was offering to the world the last great international exposition.

For forty years Arcturus' light has traveled toward this earth, endless thousands of millions of miles, through the "imponderable ether," at a temperature of more than four hundred degrees below zero.

Accomplishing its journey of billions of miles on the second, that faint beam of light, amplified one million times, will perform its function and start electrical machinery in "The Century of Science" Exposition.

Consider how feeble the human mind is, dealing with time, space and distance in the outside universe. To realize what "forty light years" mean, a calculation should be made, not forgetting leap years, ascertaining the number of seconds in forty years, and multiplying the result by 186,000. Light travels every second 186,000 miles, more than seven times the distance around the world.

* * *

Marvelous is the record of Science on this earth, particularly during the last century.

Our planet is hundreds of millions of years old. Science proves it, the different branches of Science, geology, physics and chemistry, agree on the facts. There is not the faintest chance that they could all be mistaken.

For hundreds of millions of years there was no organized intelligence on earth. Then, perhaps a million years ago, the first signs of mental activity developed in some low form of human life. For thousands of centuries men lived more or less as animals, from century to century, "thinking" in their feeble way, and gradually improving. Even then, their primitive "science" invented the bow and arrow, and sharp flints at the end of a stick, giving them the spear that made them rulers over the animals. They studied "navigation," crossing rivers on floating logs, and after centuries of "thought" hollowed out the logs, to carry a load, children included.

* * *

Their women through long centuries, cultivating wild plants, produced our grains, all that we now have, far back in the Stone Age. They tamed wild animals and laid the foundations of our flocks and herds. Men attacked the problem of "transportation" by taming buffaloes, horses, camels, asses, and even ostriches, to carry burdens.

Their science was devoted largely, as it is today, to the art of killing each other and decorating their persons.

They were moved, as the human race is STILL moved, by three primary instincts, or mainsprings: **SELF-PRESERVATION; FAMILY INSTINCT, OR REPRODUCTION; AND AMBITION,** or the desire to excel other men.

Self-preservation came first, love of family second, ambition last. When men become really civilized, perhaps a million years hence, ambition will come first, love of family second, self-preservation last.

* * *

Twelve thousand years ago the human race was just emerging from the late Stone Age. And **ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO** Science was in its childhood. Men living a primitive life, not much above that of the barbarians, relied on horses and oxen for transportation, on the wind to move their ships, and on brute force to settle serious questions and disagreements among nations.

Brute force rules the world today when nations disagree. But Science has made brutality unnecessary, men can abandon it when they choose.

* * *

Only one hundred years ago, seven years before John D. Rockefeller was born, when many men still living were in their childhood, this world began its great Century of Science that Chicago's fair will celebrate next year.

Consider what that one century, barely a second in the life of the earth, which will last hundreds of millions of years longer, has accomplished.

The ox cart we have changed to the steam engine, the messenger running on foot to the telegraph, telephone and wireless.

Man, glued to the earth by gravity, has conquered that power and flies through the air. Two men have just crossed the Atlantic in less than eleven hours, flying above the clouds, never once seeing the ocean as they crossed it.

Men go below the surface of the water in diving bells and submarines, talk to each other and recognize voices across the ocean's width. The lightning that terrified them is now their slave, lighting their cities, providing refrigeration, heat, and the death shock of the electric chair.

* * *

The Bible tells us that man in the beginning was given "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upo the earth."

That was only **THE BEGINNING.**

Man has achieved, by the power of intelligence and the development of Science, **DOMINION OVER THE POWERS OF NATURE,** electricity, steam, waterfalls, lighting, **DISTANCE ITSELF.** Truly it was said: "It hath not yet been shewn what we shall be."

* * *

Of all branches of scientific investigation, for the thoughtful man, **ASTRONOMY** is most interesting and important.

Astronomical science starts machinery by utilizing the power of light coming from a star thousands of millions of miles distant. That achievement reflects glory on the human race.

Study of the universe around us, the endless millions of rolling suns and the "outside universe" millions of light years distant, is really worthy of intelligent human beings. In this universe we are tiny creatures, attached to a small, insignificant planet, rolling around one of the smaller suns.

BUT WE CAN THINK. We can weigh accurately that sun millions of miles away from us, weigh the earth on which we stand, establishing its rigidity with amazing accuracy, and measure the length of a wave in the spectrum.

We can predict correctly the return of comets, the coming of eclipses that once frightened "great men" so that they would take their armies home in fear, instead of murdering each other, when "a demon began eating the sun."

* * *

Science is the glory of the human race, now and for all time to come, and the hope of the human race.

And Chicago sets a good example to the rest of the world in celebrating in a great exposition the "Century of Science."

Of all the "tools" that man has invented, from the bow and arrow to "Big Berths," of the big war, the most important of all is the **TELESCOPE,** that takes us away from this little earth into the depths of space.

Three hundred and twenty odd years ago Hans Lippershey, a Dutchman, informed the "States-General" that he had invented an instrument "for seeing at a distance." Galileo, the great astronomer and mathematician, heard that a man had "brought things nearer" by putting a glass at the end of a tube, and he promptly made the first effective far-seeing instrument, which he called "telescope," from two Greek words, *tele*, meaning "far," and *skopein*, "to see." With his small telescope, Galileo could see Jupiter's moons, the rings of Saturn, the phases of Venus, hills and valleys on the moon and other marvels.

Newton invented the reflecting telescope, Herschel improved it, and Science, advancing farther and farther into space, wonders today what the "200-inch telescope," now making, will reveal in the way of new universes.

Interest yourself in astronomy and in all science, and don't fail to see the great Chicago Exposition next Spring.

AGRICULTURE MUST BE THE BASIC INDUSTRY OF NEW U. S. PROSPERITY, DECLARES LOWDEN

Sees Farmers Harder Hit by Depression Than Any Other Group

By FRANK O. LOWDEN,

Former Governor of Illinois and an Outstanding Authority on Farm Economics.

As Told to Earl Reeves.

AMERICAN farmers have been more stringently "deflated" by this depression than any other group.

During May of this year if the American farmer took to town the dollar he had received for the products of his labor, and there bought the city-made products essential to the operation of his farm and the life of his family, that dollar was worth precisely fifty cents.

The shrinkage of the farmer's dollar has been continuous since the war. Repeatedly, I contended that the whole nation could not continue prosperous if this discrepancy between income of agricultural and industrial production continued to widen.

A Steadfast Folk
America's Farm Families Undaunted by Financial Adversities

It was "drying up" the market for industrial goods among the one-quarter of our population which lives on farms, and in a group almost equally as large, living in villages and small towns, whose main commercial activity is handling the products of and supplies for agricultural areas.

And yet the greatest hope we have of recovery today rests upon the farm and small town population.

Those farmers not hopelessly bobbled by debt constitute the one group—and the only group—of our population which has "carried on" steadily, stubbornly, hard-hit but undaunted. The small family farms have proved their economic soundness, and survived, whereas the "farm factories," those supposed economical giants wherein engineering was to replace individualism, have been in difficulties.

On the farms and in the small towns there is greater "calmness of spirit" in the face of this crisis than exists in the cities.

For the farmer the money yield from his product is, after all, of secondary interest. Unless he is of that group caught by debt or foreclosure, this year is for him much like any other year. He has established a home, a family, independence. He still has all three.

Money is incidental; his major interest is a good stand of corn, the raising of a fine colt, an improvement in the breed of his cattle.

A New Life
Modern Appliances Plus Old Simplicity

The prices he will receive for his products are low, though there was an upward turn in June, but he has readjusted his standard of living. For one thing, he knows he was buying from the towns too many things he could have produced for himself, such as foodstuffs. So long as he had the money he wanted to do this. It lifted the burden of drudgery from his women-folk.

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Market reports early in July noted a 57 per cent increase during June in livestock prices in the Middle West. Whether this upturn is merely seasonal or marks a definite upward price trend is not determinable now.]

But now that economic pressure has caused him to revert to the practice of other days and make his acres feed his family with aid of a smaller outlay for "store goods," he finds that new types of household equipment — including electric power now so generally available—have reduced the drudgery of canning, sausage-making and such processes.

Although caught between the burden of high taxes and low farm product prices, he is buying many kinds of less expensive replacement equipment—often with old bills of large size—and many small town merchants, themselves readjusted, begin to concede that, while they aren't making much money, they are "getting by, and things aren't so bad, considering."

Problems
Marketing and Tariff Need Adjustments

I am not saying here that American agriculture has recovered, or even made much of a beginning toward sound economic recovery. But when you consider the spiritual phases of this crisis—next to actual unemployment, fear, worry and uncertainty are its greatest debits—then I think it may be said that the American farmers and their small town neighbors constitute the soundest elements in our whole situation.

The "farmers' depression" didn't start in '29—but many years earlier. The dangers involved in the "half slave and half free" economic division among our people long had been apparent.

The industrialists themselves, through an eminent economist, made a study in 1928 which showed that the American farmers failed, *by five billion dollars*, to make enough to pay each of them bare unskilled labor wages and allow for even a government bond rate yield on their investment.

Why should this have been so? Some of the reasons are cited here:

1—Highly organized modern industries measurably control prices of their products in normal times, on a profit level. When deflation comes, they can retard the rate of price declines.

Combinations, mergers and associations have given near approach to control of the market in many industries. Agriculture must seek similar benefits through co-operative marketing on a national scale.

The manufacturer views with concern the fact that of the ultimate price of his product he may get but 50 per cent, the rest being frittered in wasteful distribution. But the farmer gets *less than one-third* of the price his consumers pay. That unfair division helped dry up the farm and small town market composed of nearly fifty million persons.

Inequities
Farmer Gets but a Third of Final Prices

In their *own* interest, *other* groups of the population should favor and help advance any other sound attempts at restoring equitable balance as between rural and urban income. The need for stable prosperity demands this.

2—We established a high tariff. Others retaliated. Instead of manufacturing here for export — paying wages to Americans who use American farm products — many huge industrial units now go abroad to "manufacture for export," erecting plants in foreign countries behind the tariff walls, where foreign labor is hired—and a considerable fraction is subtracted from the home market for farm products.

Behind that high tariff of our own it may happen that skilled labor in the cities brings to millions a dollar and a half an hour rate, while on the farms men receive 10 cents an hour for work requiring equal or greater skill.

The millions in the lower levels of income cannot buy the products of the other millions.

3—Distribution of tax burden as between population groups also is unequal, and shockingly unfair to agriculture.

Taxation
Expensive Government Burdens Farms

Farmers, 25 per cent of the population, receive 10 per cent of our national income and pay 30 per cent of this income in taxes.

The other 75 per cent of our population in normal times received 90 per cent of the national income and paid about 10 per cent of this in taxes.

Of State and local governmental income, 75 per cent comes from the general property tax; and yet for the nation as a whole but 20 per cent of the total net income is from ownership of property.

Farmers, as owners of realty, pay other men's taxes. The injustices of the general property tax are recognized elsewhere: we are the only great nation of the world which has not long since abandoned it.

4—Reorganization of the tax system is a problem for the entire population; but farmers themselves, in their own districts, can cut the costs and wastes of government.

In these days of fast transportation there is little, if any, need for township units. Counties should be enlarged through consolidation, useless duplication being eliminated.

County government should be headed up in a chief executive, whom the public could hold responsible and who could use an executive budget as a means of obtaining control of expenditure.

Posterity
Urban Population Must Live from Farms

The restoration of an economic balance which is fair to agriculture is important to *all* groups of our population. Agriculture is *the* basic industry.

And because of the economic pressure upon them, our farmers have been robbing their own children, as well as the next generation of city dwellers. Conservation of our farm land demands the planting of clover, or other legume crop, one year in three. But in order to eke out an existence our farmers have been wearing out their soil, planting one pay crop after another.

Unless economic equity can be restored to farmers, permitting them to restore the fertility of their soil by proper rotation of crops, urban populations may get a sharp lesson in national economy in a few years.

I think the time is coming when the world will have to give "a better break," a better way of life, to those millions who supply the whole population with the basic necessities of life.

FARMERS' FRIEND—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, who as an internationally known expert in farm problems and economics tells how the small American farmer has weathered the economic crisis, and explains what the farmer really needs.
Copyright, Bachrach.

FIGHTING BACK TO PROSPERITY

LEADERS of American finance, business and industry are concentrating upon a mighty process of restoration, a concerted effort toward rehabilitation of basic industries from the greatest economic depression in history. In a series of notable articles written specially for the Hearst newspapers, some of the most important of these leaders will tell what has been done and is being done in their respective fields to bring a revival of the entire nation's economic well-being.

They will describe the lessons learned from actual experience during the past three years and how these lessons may be applied to the future.

In an article of this series, published herewith, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, discusses the economic situation from his viewpoint as an outstanding authority on agricultural problems.

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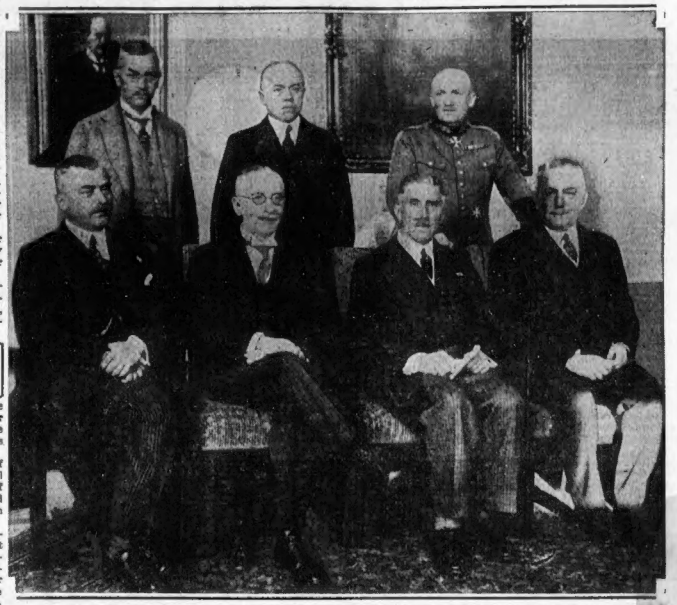
Germany Should Stand As an Armed Neutral Between France and Russia—Von Seeckt



HINDENBURG'S AIDES—Holding the centre of attraction in European politics is the new German national Cabinet, composed chiefly of Vons and Junkers. This picture of the entire group shows, left to right, seated: Minister of Agriculture Von Braun, Minister of the Interior Von Gayl, Chancellor Franz Von Papen, Foreign Minister Von Neurath. Standing, left to right: Minister of Finance Gurtner, Labor Minister Warmbold and Minister of War Von Scheicher.
International News Photo

Reich Will Not Find Security in Alliance With Either East or West, Warns Former Chief of Staff

By GEN. HANS VON SEECKT,

Former Chief of the German General Staff.

BERLIN, July 16.

THE geographical position of a country decisively influences that country's political policy.

From the formation of her coast lines on the North and Baltic Seas follows Germany's relations with overseas countries and her participation in world trade.

GEN. VON SEECKT.

From her position in the heart of Europe it must follow that she is influenced by all parts of the Continent, and that she exerts an influence upon all its parts.

The threads of Germany's political policy, therefore, are of a nature compelled to stretch equally in all directions from one central point.

This geographical position is an advantage in times of peaceful material and intellectual exchange with other countries of Europe, and a **danger to Germany if peaceful relations are divided.**

Bismarck's policy purposed liberating Germany from dependency upon her neighbors, and preventing them from uniting against her.

This policy necessitated a powerfully armed Germany, which, because of its power, was a guarantee of European peace, since, if it leaned toward either side in a quarrel between East and West, it necessarily became the decisive factor.

Which Way?
Must Germany Turn to East or West?

There existed for Germany, however, the danger that one day East and West might unite to attack and crush her.

The World War turned this danger into reality. Germany's neighbors regarded her powerful position as a threat, instead of a guarantee of peace. Nevertheless, they would not have attained their aim of eliminating Germany's influence if **America had not joined them.**

The consequence of this policy and its victory is the world economic crisis, the rupture of cultural co-operation and the permanent disturbance of European peace.

As a result of this experience and in consideration of her position in the midst of threatening neighbors, the question has arisen for Germany whether it is still possible for her to preserve an independent position in Europe's center, or whether for the sake of her existence she is forced to join either West or East.

Conditions are no longer what they were before the war. As a consequence of her disarmament, the weight of Germany's political power no longer is the same decisive factor in balancing the scales of Europe when these vacillate between West and East.

The decisive issue in the question of orientation to West or East is Germany's relation with France and Belgium on one hand, and with Russia — via Poland or Czechoslovink—on the other. Germany's relation with England must be regarded more or less from the viewpoint of Western orientation.

The issue at stake is to weigh the advantages and disadvantages resulting from Germany's leaning toward West or East.

Is an understanding between France and Germany possible — an understanding which removes all obstacles between both countries and takes consideration of their reciprocal interests? What would be its prize?

French Aims
A Subordinate Germany Desired

The material advantages of such a union are unmistakable, if France could decide to use her power and capital economically and not politically, and allow her money to work in Germany securely and profitably for both parties. France and Germany would flourish and the world economic crisis would be surmounted.

But France is not prepared to act accordingly. The aim of her policy is to keep Germany down economically. She fears a competitor in world trade less than she does the economic revival of a political neighbor who could threaten France's security.

With her preponderance of armament, France stands menacingly beside an unprotected Germany, which has been robbed of her ability to set up military defense. In order to be able to live in tranquility, Germany needs an army able to protect her from the invasion of an enemy. **France denies her this security, although she could grant it to Germany without endangering her own security.**

France stands on her formal right, acquired through the Versailles Peace Treaty, and denies Germany economic and military recuperation. **France is unwilling to consider any concession to Germany which would weaken her present position of power.**

Reparations
Germany As Accomplice in Debt Evasion

Apparently, however, France wishes to enlist Germany in the ranks of war debt slackers, with the prospective reward of easing Germany's war tribute burden. **By joining such a front, Germany would lose the prospect of support by the only impartial Power, for only America honestly and unconditionally drew the line morally and materially under the war bill with Germany.**

Or could this dependent and pliable Germany be exploited one day against England? The time when England sought a Continental sword to wage war against whatever land Power happened to be becoming superior appears to be past. Germany is certainly neither in a position to, nor willing, to play the role of hireling to England or any other Power.

Political obstacles no longer exist between England and Germany. Only normal competition prevails, in which Germany is lagging, so that a front against England could only be a disadvantage to the Reich.

England and Germany must have a common desire not to be drawn into deadly de-

Continued on Page 4.

HOSTILE AMERICAN TARIFF DRIVES CANADA'S TRADE TO BRITISH EMPIRE, OBSERVER FINDS

Imperial Conference at Ottawa Expected to Weld Dominions Into Economic Unit, He Adds

By M. GRATTAN O'LEARY.
Associate Editor of the Ottawa Journal.

OTTAWA, July, 1932.

ON July 21 the political and economic capital of the British Empire will pass momentarily from London to Ottawa, Canada. On that date there will meet here an economic Parliament of the British Commonwealth of Nations, its delegates representing nearly one-fourth of the world's surface, 446,000,000 of the world's inhabitants. Its aim will be to weld the empire into an economic unit.

This Imperial Conference is the culmination of more than forty years of effort to weld the British nations and colonies together by tariff preferences.

Thirty-five years ago, in 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, French-Canadian Premier of Canada, extended a preferential tariff to Great Britain, and in succeeding years Joseph Chamberlain fought and lost his campaign for tariff reform, the aim of which was economic union of the British people.

In the intervening years many efforts have been made to resurrect the preference issue, all coming to grief upon the rock of British allegiance to Free Trade. As late indeed as 1930 an offer to Britain by the Canadian Prime Minister, Richard B. Bennett, involving Empire preferences, was rejected scornfully by the British Labor Government.

THE Imperial Conference of the British Empire originated in 1887, when the Prime Ministers of the Dominions gathered at London for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Similar gatherings met in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911. The original title of "Colonial Conference" was changed to Imperial Conference in 1907.

In 1917 and 1918 the Conference met concurrently with the Imperial War Cabinet, and was called the Imperial War Conference. The Conference met again in 1923, 1926 and 1930.

The pending session at Ottawa, which M. Grattan O'Leary discusses in the accompanying article, is of utmost importance to the United States because of its probable bearing on international trade relations.

U. S. Tariffs
American Policy Turned Canada Away

It was largely because of this British attitude that Canada, throughout successive decades, sought to obtain better trade arrangements with the United States. Between 1865 and 1925 Canada made no fewer than eleven attempts to secure favorable trade treatment from Washington, all of them ending in failure.

Notwithstanding these rebuffs, the year 1921 saw Canada importing $836,000,000 worth of United States' commodities, buying practically one-fourth of the total of American exports. Then, without warning and without negotiation, came the Fordney-McCumber tariff.

Its effect was that in one year Canadian exports to the United States fell off by $250,000,000. Canadian agriculture, which, under the Wilson - Underwood tariff, had secured a considerable market in the United States, was dealt a crushing blow; farm lands of the Dominion decreased in value by $1,400,000,000.

Rebuffed
Free Trade Britain Rejected Overtures

But a worse blow was to come. It came in the form of the Hawley-Smoot Act, and it completed what had been begun in 1922. More than $150,000,000 of Canadian exports to the United States were cut off at one fell swoop, in a year when Canada's imports from the United States had reached a new high record.

This, for Canada, was the last straw. Discouraged in their efforts to trade with their neighbors, and convinced, rightly or wrongly, that nothing could be hoped for from Washington, Canadians began looking toward London.

One of their first steps was to turn out the low tariff government of Mackenzie King, replace it with a government headed by Mr. Bennett, pledged to high protection and Empire trade.

In 1930, at an Imperial Economic Conference held in London, Mr. Bennett put forward his preferential policy, offered Britain increased preferences on manufactured goods in return for a British preference on Canada's natural products.

The offer was rejected. Labor was still in office: Philip Snowden, a confirmed Free Trader, controlled its fiscal policies, and J. H. Thomas, who was Secretary of State for the Dominions, almost precipitated a crisis by designating the offer as "humbug."

But the course of events favored Mr. Bennett. The British Labor Party was overwhelmed at the polls, succeeded by a National Ministry, deriving four-fifths of its support from Conservative Protectionists favorable to Empire trade.

An immediate offer by Mr. Bennett of an Economic Conference, to be held in Ottawa, to reconsider his policy was promptly accepted, agreed to by all the Dominions. It is this conference which opens in Ottawa on July 21.

A foundation has been laid for it by the British Government's abandonment of its historic free trade policy, marked by the first British protective tariff in seventy years and accompanied by 100 per cent conditional preferences to all parts of the Empire.

In the meantime, and perhaps largely because of this British action, plus a quota for Canadian wheat, Premier Bennett has become more disposed toward favorable concessions to the Mother Country, more than ever convinced that Canada's future in trade lies within the Empire. There is reason to believe that he now stands prepared to make considerable advances upon his offer of 1930.

The British Government, for its part, is giving striking evidence that it regards the conference as vital, that it is staking everything upon its success.

It is sending to Ottawa the strongest delegation to leave the British Isles in recent years, the delegates including Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader; Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer and son of Joseph Chamberlain; Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade; Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions.

And the politicians will not be alone. They will be accompanied and advised by outstanding economists, by leaders of British industry, finance and shipping, by an army of experts in all fields of trade.

For months past the British Federation of Industries, British Chambers of Commerce and British experts and economists have been working on a preferential plan and will come to Ottawa with a scheme worked out to its last detail.

AUSTRALIA'S VOICE—Stanley Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, and now High Commissioner to England, chosen as Australia's spokesman at the Imperial Conference of the British Empire at Ottawa, Canada. International News Photo.

Program
Britain Asks Preference on Many Products

While no definite agenda has yet been published, it is known that the following concrete questions will be dealt with by the conference:

1. Empire tariff preferences.
2. Conservation and development of the Empire's resources.
3. Stabilization of Empire currency.
4. Development of Imperial shipping and communications.

Britain's chief aim at the conference will be to secure preferences and an assurance of a definite market for such commodities as textiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, leather goods and porcelain.

It is understood that upon as many as 200 other items she will seek advantages in Canadian and Empire markets. Her bargaining power will be in the 100 per cent preference which she has given the Dominions and the Colonies under her new tariff, but the life of which depends upon what the Dominions and the Colonies will give her in return at this conference.

Canada, on the other hand, will concentrate her efforts upon securing markets within the Empire for her natural products, particularly for her wheat, while at the same time endeavoring to secure the maximum of favorable treatment for her manufactured goods.

What she has lost in exports to the United States she will try to make up, and more, in the Mother Country and in the sister Dominions.

Whatever the conference does, whether it succeeds or fails, it will be one of the most notable of its kind in the world's history. In its personalities alone will lie tremendous interest.

There will be Dutch leaders from South Africa, men who, thirty years ago, were in arms against the King; New Zealanders and Australians from under the Southern Cross; the most distinguished figures in British public life; erstwhile rebels from De Valera's Irish Free State.

Trade Effects
The States to Obtain Less, Empire More

The gathering may not be, as one Empire statesman has said: "The most remarkable event ever since the Reformation," but it will possibly make history which will affect much of the world, and not least that part of it lying between the Canadian border and the Rio Grande.

Canada, no matter what happens, will go on trading with the United States—geography will see to that. But a British Empire welded into an economic unit would undoubtedly make a profound difference in the measure and extent of that trade.

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'Lack of Marital Friendship Is Cause Of Many Divorces,' Says Sir Arthur Pinero

Famous British Dramatist Offers His Recipe for Happy Marriages

SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO,
Famous English Dramatist,
In an interview with Betty Ross.

LONDON, 1932.

"THE golden age of romance and of love and of happy marriages is upon us today as much as ever. Loyalty, friendship and sympathy exist among men and women as deeply as before. We are led to conclude otherwise only because so many dramas and books depict such a narrow view of life. But taking the world all around, I am not pessimistic. Marriages today are as successful as ever, and give no indications of waning in intensity or beauty."

As benign as a benediction came these words from England's eminent dramatist, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, whose masterly comedy-dramas—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Trelawny of the Wells," "The Amazons" and many others—have spread his humor and penetrating philosophy of life throughout the English-speaking world.

And because many of Sir Arthur's most famous stage characters have been women—brilliant, amazing personalities—to steer the grand old man's reflections into the channels of romance seemed logical indeed.

"Women of yesterday—today—tomorrow—," he began reflectively.

"Vary in which way?" I broke in.

"Not at all—in essentials. Although customs and externals may change, these have nothing to do with the nature of woman."

Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, Dean Of British Dramatists, Who Discusses Women In This Interview

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Distinguished English Actress, Who First Appeared As "Mrs. Tanqueray" In Pinero's Famous Drama

Ageless Woman
Sympathetic Type Never Is Really Old

"What single feminine instinct has remained constant throughout the age?" I wondered. "What could be called love's common denominator?"

"The fact that marriage is still woman's main objective," came the reply. "Towards this her attitude remains the same. That is the great thing—otherwise, the world would come to an end."

"Is she winning her man today by the same qualities as of yesterday? Or is this the age of sex-appeal tactics?"

Sir Arthur shook his head gravely, and said:

"Sex-appeal is a transitory stage, which does not last very long. But from time immemorial sympathy has been woman's greatest charm. The sympathetic woman will always hold her own, even as she gets older.

"And yet—here's a secret every woman should know—by a merciful provision of nature, the woman of whom men are fond never grows old. In her, man always sees the first picture he formed of her.

"That's why women should not fear advancing years. If a woman is kind, losing her looks does not mean losing love. The good-natured, sympathetic woman will outlast all others who are merely beautiful."

"Then why are our divorce courts strewn with wrecked lives? By what error does today's woman lose love?"

"Whether it is a mistake—or a failure to possess these qualities that attract men, I don't know," replied Sir Arthur, snuffing out the Turkish cigarette he was smoking.

"But one thing I do know—marriage, in its last form, is friendship. If a woman is not a good friend to a man, and he to her, their union is bound to be a failure. That is at the bottom of many divorces."

"Broken marriages in professional circles, such as the film world, occur because the woman tries to make a career which is independent of the alliance with her man. The old saying 'In union there is strength' is applicable to marriage, too. Lack of union can break up any home."

Motherhood
Childless Marriage May Be Successful

"Then should the woman subjugate her desires to further her husband's?"

"No, I don't think a man would ask that."

"Then what does he expect?"

"Co-operation, by means of sympathy and understanding," Sir Arthur stressed. "A man comes home from his work and begins to talk about his business concerns. When the wife shows she is not interested, he is naturally hurt. Sometimes he reacts by looking for the woman who is interested—then the wreckage begins.

"If only women would recognize the importance of this single element. Yet a woman need not be a hypocrite about it. The sympathy must not be altogether put on.

"But why should the man always take an interest in his wife's clothes? Let her take an interest in his new overcoat! It is another way of mothering him. **Although he thinks he protects her, she is mothering him.** That is her real job, in the domestic sense, for long before she has children, woman is a mother."

"Do childless homes break up marriages?"

The titled playwright shook his head. Then he said:

"Often nature does not allow families. And the number of children does not add to the marriage—in fact, **much is to be said for limiting them.** But a family, of course, is a great bond of sympathy between a man and a woman. It provides a common interest—and mutual interests, after all, are what bind a couple.

"Jealousy is the most awful scourge in marriage. But that is also seen apart from the domestic scene, for a jealous nature pursues one through every path of life.

"Often a jealous wife drives a man to infidelity. In a moment of temptation he shrugs his shoulders and says: 'After all, she doesn't trust me, so it doesn't matter what the devil I'm up to.' **A wife should remember that the man who is trusted is more likely to remain faithful than the mistrusted one.**

"A faithful wife or virtuous woman still inspires admiration, despite the modern broad view of life.

"The false impression of women's rather liberal attitude towards the conventions can often be laid at the doors of writers of fiction and drama.

"No," Pinero shook his head emphatically, "Let every woman remember fidelity is as important as in other days. And the modern maid is desired more for her feminine qualities than her achievements. Still true are Kingsley's words: 'Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.'"

The brown eyes under the famous shaggy black eyebrows glowed with intensity as Pinero enunciated his modern commandment to every woman. Presently he continued:

"At the same time, because you admire feminine qualities, you don't want a woman to be a fool. Everyone says that about the women of the Victorian age, but there's a great deal to be said for that era."

"Was romance different then?"

"Not much," Sir Arthur smiled. "Only in those days when man proposed he went down on his knees. Today he does it standing up.

To Everywoman!
Friendship Soon Replaces First Illusions

"Instead of a flowery long-winded proposal, his is: 'I say, shall we get married?' It is the same thing, in only half-a-dozen words, but the effect is the same!"

"But does today's woman present as much mystery to man?"

"Rather!" exclaimed Sir Arthur. "And the passing of mystery and illusion, which belong to the primary stage of the association between a man and a woman, is compensated by a feeling of friendship.

"A woman's moods and caprices do not really matter; they, too, belong to the early stages. Men have greater opportunities than women for being disloyal, so a feeling of loyalty on both sides will keep them from drifting apart."

"The one message to Everywoman?"

The immortal of the theatre reflected a moment, then replied softly, slowly:

"Let Everyman hear it, too—a sympathetic friendship is the strong and lasting thing for which man and woman should strive. For that is what keeps marriage from catastrophe."

U. S. BACKS DELAYS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE TO HIDE DISARMAMENT FAILURE--GEN. REILLY

European Replies to Hoover's Proposal Mean Rejection, Expert Declares

By BRIG.-GEN. HENRY J. REILLY, O. R. C.
Noted Authority on Military Affairs and Expert on National Defense.

BRIG. GEN. REILLY

THREE important events should plainly demonstrate to those Americans hitherto most convinced that Europe has accepted "disarmament as the road to peace" the complete erroneousness of their point of view. These three are:

1—The Lausanne Conference, in which Germany used her strategical politico-military position to bargain.

2—The reaction to President Hoover's disarmament proposal, which amounts in reality to a rejection.

3—The recognition of this fact, as shown by the frantic efforts of our Administration to have the Geneva Disarmament Conference postponed until Fall only, instead of indefinitely.

An examination of the background of these three views shows that Europe is gradually integrating into two hostile groups, in the same way that it did in the decade prior to 1914. Just as that segregation led to the Great War of 1914-1918, so is there every indication that the present grouping will climax in another war.

The integration of the principal Powers into two hostile groups in the decade which preceded 1914 was based on economic and nationalist rivalries alone. This time, while economic and nationalist rivalries are playing their part, coupled with them and frequently in a dominant position are strong revolutionary forces.

Revolutionists
Communists and Royalists Against Republics

The strongest are the extreme Left, or Communist, elements operating in every country and in control of Russia. At the opposite end of the political spectrum are the revolutionary forces of the extreme Right, planning to restore monarchy in countries where it has recently disappeared, such as the German states and Germany as a whole, Austria and Russia.

To understand the splendid politico-military bargaining position which Germany occupies, and used at Lausanne, it is necessary, first, to sort out the nations whose opposing interests make for ultimate war, and second, to examine the effect upon this situation of the forces in Europe making for revolution.

On the continent of Europe, the war left France as dominant as she was in the days of Napoleon I, and more dominant than she had been in the days of the "Sun King," Louis XVI.

It left Great Britain with but one rival to her sea power, and that was this country, until the Washington Arms Conference reduced us to second place by sinking our new capital ships.

Rivalries
Reich Disarmed, Britain Confronts France

The Versailles Peace Treaty virtually destroyed Germany's armed strength on land—previously greatly feared by France—and her armed strength at sea—equally feared by Britain.

These fears had caused France and Britain to come together in the Entente Cordiale of 1902. Their elimination by the Versailles Peace Treaty apparently re-opened the Franco-British rivalry stretching back to the beginnings of both countries.

This rivalry in the past had frequently led to war, and in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 had caused British sympathy to be with the German States fighting France, because a strong Germany constituted the best counterbalance to a strong France. This was in accordance with Britain's policy of balancing the strongest continental powers against each other.

The best evidence of the renewal of Franco-British rivalry was the tendency of the British to side with the Germans in their disputes with the French over the execution of the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

It was particularly noticeable when the French troops occupied the German Ruhr industrial district to force compliance with this treaty. And the French, on their side, held one of their annual maneuvers in the Northwest part of France, near the seacoast of the English Channel.

German Policy
France-British Rivalry Helps Tragic

The Germans, naturally, in all international conferences in which they were concerned, traded on this rivalry, just as France did on the rivalry between Austria, Prussia and the English in the Congress of Vienna, after the defeat of Napoleon I.

However, both France and Britain have more and more had to worry about Russia. France worries because Russia faces the Eastern frontiers of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. As France relies upon these countries to watch Germany, Austria and Hungary on their Western frontiers, Russia thus threatens them from the rear. Should Russia come to an understanding with Germany, Austria and Hungary, or bring about a Communist revolution in those countries, France's Allies would be caught between two fires.

Russia
First Drives on Western Europe Foiled

Prior to the rise of Germany as a serious economic rival of Britain, Russia had been her chief rival in Asia, just as France was in Europe. Russia not only threatened India directly, but by her advance toward Constantinople threatened the Mediterranean route to India as well. Britain's direct participation in the Crimean war, and her support of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War, were direct results.

However, the Franco-Prussian Alliance made to check Germany, led, when Britain and France agreed on the Entente Cordiale to Russia and Britain patching up their differences.

The Bolshevik revolution of November, 1917, however, put Russia back in her old place of enmity to Britain. She became even more dangerous than prior to the Great War, because while occupying the same geographical position as that which made her a threat to India and the Mediterranean route hereto, she also became the active center of a worldwide Communist or extreme Left movement.

The spread of Bolshevism in Southwest Europe, where the "Reds" had seized control of Hungary and threatened to do the same in Italy, was stopped by the Hungarian Monarchists seizing control of that country, and the Italian Fascists taking the reins of power in their homeland.

That the Russian Bolsheviki and the German Communists may repeat this performance, and do so successfully, is the constant fear of the British Tory, or Conservative Right, as well as of the French Government. This, added to the British Conservatives' determination not to yield any part of Britain's territorial or commercial and financial position in Asia, through war or revolution, tends more and more to emphasize Russia as the primary enemy.

Thus the constant effort of the British Right, when in power, to resume the friendly relations with France established by the pre-war Entente Cordiale. Thus also the British desire to better Franco-German relations.

Because of Germany's geographical position and fighting capacity of her people, her neutrality—if not her active help—is essential when the war with Russia comes. There are increasing signs of this war, particularly in Asia, where Japan has secured by the seizure of Manchuria, a first-class strategic springboard.

The German political parties, as well as the German nation as a whole, are well aware of the advantageous bargaining position this puts them in.

From the first session of the Washington Arms Conference in 1921, the other great powers have ennunciated again and again their desire for disarmament, but not to the extent of surrendering any part of their armament which they considered essential to the maintenance of their security by force of arms whenever threatened.

Pacifists
Deceptive Propaganda Their Weapon

There has been no secret about this. There is no excuse for our failure to recognize this fact.

It is true that the pacifist propaganda which has flooded this country leads to the contrary assumption, that is, that the world has accepted disarmament as the road to peace, regardless of the effect of disarmament upon the international position of the countries concerned.

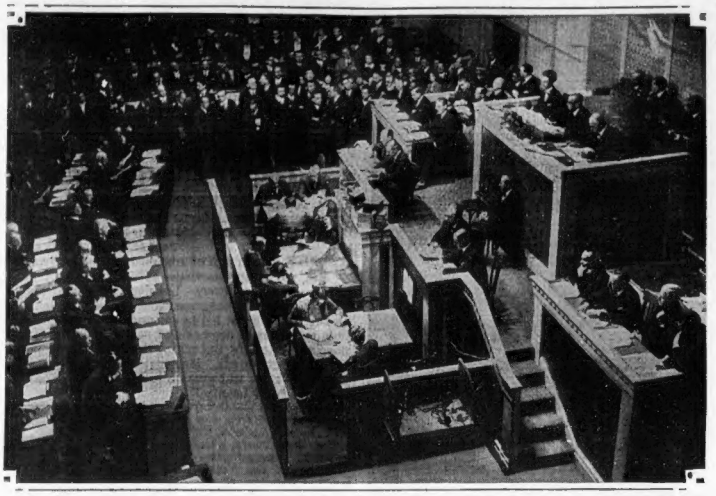
The reception of Mr. Hoover's late disarmament proposal once more emphasizes the fact that nations take the practical viewpoint that, with the world as it is, the maintenance of their position demands adequate armament.

An analysis of the replies received plainly show that, much as any of the other nations desire lessened expenditures for armaments, none of them intend to decrease their armed power relative to the others, but to maintain their present position by war, if necessary.

Our sacrifice of our new capital ships, without a corresponding *quid pro quo*, is the only example in history where a nation made such a surrender except as the result of defeat in war.

The fear that after ten years of self-deception this fact would be forced to the attention of our people by the foreign reception of Mr. Hoover's plan is plainly shown by the dispatches from Geneva, telling that the American delegation is the one primarily responsible both for the prevention of the indefinite adjournment of the Geneva Conference, and the appointment of committees to study the plan during the Summer and thus carry the matter over until after our Fall elections.

In other words, though Europe and Japan straightforwardly told us immediately after the promulgation of Mr. Hoover's plan, as they did in the opening session of the Washington Arms Conference, that they insist on security through adequate armament, we decline to recognize that fact and insist on continuing the discussion as if they had accepted disarmament as the road to peace, and only differed on some of the minor details.


PARLIAMENT OF NATIONS—A comprehensive view of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, showing the delegates from all the important nations of the world in their places. In the accompanying article, General Reilly discusses, from an American point of view, the shortcomings of the Conference, despite its huge makeup and supposed purposes. International Newsreel Photo.

Fannie Hurst Discourses On Apathetic Citizenship And 'Rah, Rah' Patriotism

By FANNIE HURST,
Noted Novelist and Short Story Writer.

FANNIE HURST

CURIOUS and paradoxical that so young a people as we, the Americans, should be capable of the nationally general trait of *apathy*.

Youth and apathy are not usually running mates. When they are, something is generally wrong. We then prescribe blood medicine, change of climate, redress from overwork.

As a national ailment the condition is more complex, but nonetheless irreconcilable to youth.

On one hand, we "grouse" a great deal about what we consider wrong with the workings of this land of ours; but on the other hand, we harbor the rather mystical idea that where we, the people, leave off, something remote and impersonal out there—the Government—should take up.

There responsibility ceases. Apathy, deep-dyed, sets in. In many startling respects, the average good American is much less of a good American than the average good Britisher or average good Frenchman is a good citizen.

There is a vast difference between *emotional* and *intelligent* love of country. All of us stand in awe of the word "patriotism," and deservedly so, in its highest connotation. But there are brands of ready-made patriotism that come cheap.

Even your internationalist, who looks to the day when barriers and boundaries will count for less, bows to the critical and defensive spirit of fine patriotism.

Americanism
Self-Applause Is Imitation Patriotism

It takes more than flag-waving to create a fine patriot.

We wave a great deal, and emotionally we care, down to our fingertips and toes, about this "God's country."

We are even capable, when in foreign countries, of making ourselves obnoxious about its superior virtue, and most of us, upon returning after an absence in other parts of the world, experience the thrill "that comes once in a lifetime."

"All of which is good enough, but not enough—not at all enough. In fact, by itself it is the brand of patriotism that comes cheap—by the yard in bunting.

"Rah, rah" is not thoughtful praise, but it springs readily to the throats of those who lend themselves to our national apathy regarding the actual workings of this land of ours.

Capacity for indignation, revolt against abuses, healthy hatred of man's inhumanity to man, are not easily aroused.

"Rah, Rah," and let it go at that.

The result is that so much of what passes for *indignation* peters out into mere "grousing!"

It is not only that the average American does not know what it is all about. He does not care! He does not care because he does not participate beyond a lazy, headline interest.

A man may raise a hue and cry if five dollars is stolen from his coat pocket, but public graft of a most pernicious kind, where thousands of dollars of tax money are stolen from public coffers, may continue without his apathy stirring beyond the "grousing" stage.

America's Peril
A Stern Sense of Justice Must Be Roused

On all local sides, one is more and more frequently hearing it said of the appalling Lindbergh debacle that it would never have happened in Italy or in England. On all local sides, to what should be our unbearable disfigurature, we are constantly hearing that the dispensation of one of the most divine human attributes—justice—compares in America unfavorably with other countries.

What American can bear to hear that indictment with equanimity or tolerance?

Why should not justice in this, our alleged land of the free, be meted out at least in proportion to its dispensation in other civilized countries?

That indictment in itself should be sufficient to arouse within the young country revolt against the slipping trolley of national ideals.

National apathy threatens to become a malignant illness unless somehow, some way, good and healthy capacity for indignation is reawakened and reinforced.

"Rah, rah" is the *voice* of the people, but scarcely the *mind* of the people.

"Rah, rah" is an expression of applause. To "rah, rah, rah," without knowing or caring what it is all about, is merely to indulge in a large and raucous noise.

Germany Must Avoid Alliances in Both East and West, Warns Von Seeckt

Continued from Page 2.

pendency upon France's political policy. On the other hand, support for Germany against French oppression cannot be expected of England so long as such a policy cannot be based on positive advantages to be carried out by Germany.

East or West?
Germany's Freedom Must Be Regained

Does France want to keep clear in the rear in a possible controversy with Italy?

France would not be prepared to pay a high price for German neutrality in such a case. On the other hand, France could disturb Germany's relations with Italy, the only Western country whose interests and sympathies converge with those of the Reich, should the latter enter into treaty obligations directed against France.

Hence, the advantages of Western orientation, providing they were at all possible, appear very doubtful for Germany. The consequences of such orientation appear ruinous. It does not lead to the only aim of Germany's political policy—**the recovery of her freedom and sovereignty.**

Under these circumstances, must Germany join the East against the West?

What do we mean by the East? Germany's eastern frontier borders Czechoslovakia, Poland and Lithuania.

Czechoslovakia has an antipathy against Germany. Furthermore, Czechoslovakia is in a state of dependency on France, even if this dependency is not so great as Poland's.

Poland is a wholly dependable ally of France against Germany. One can even say Poland's enmity toward Germany is by far the more acute and active. Her longing for annexation, directed against German territory, as yet know no limits.

Despite her position in the East, Poland's direction of political policy places her in the ranks of the Western Powers.

To the east of Poland lies Russia, great Soviet Russia, in which is embodied the pressure of an even greater Asia upon small Europe.

In times of healthy and natural development, Germany was a bridge from Europe to Russia, and at the same time was a bulwark against Asia.

The World War disturbed all conditions based on healthy geographical and political development and changed relations between Russia and Germany into enmity. After the war, under pressure of conditions, reconciliation of both countries followed as a matter of course.

In her economic distress Germany needed a field of action for her industrial and productive power and for her technical experts. Russia willingly offered Germany the space for such enterprise.

From the West, Germany experienced after the war only oppression and denunciation. On the East, Germany was made defenseless against Poland.

Behind Poland stood Russia, disliking Poland, whom Poland had reason to fear. **Russia was Germany's sole protection against similar oppression from the East.**

In view of the hostile attitude of Western Europe, could Germany in the past—or can she in the future—take upon herself the responsibility for breaking off friendly relations with Russia?

On the other hand, such relations have been heavily strained by Russia's interior conditions, characteristic of which is the attempt to spread Bolshevistic ideas throughout the remaining world. Germany, in conformity with other European Powers, is compelled to meet such endeavors with determined and unconditional resistance.

Closed Gates
Germany Must Not Fare Either Way

But the wholly different interior structure of Germany and Russia must not necessarily influence their foreign political relations. It did not disturb the alliance between Czarist Russia and Republican France before the war.

But even in such a union, as in any union with the West, lies for Germany in her military state of weakness the danger of dependency upon the more powerful friend.

Will Germany, in this position, try to find her salvation in the West or in the East?

In neither will she find it, nor in both.

Despite all dangers resulting from Germany's geographical position, and precisely because of those dangers, Germany's salvation lies only in the reascendency of her own power, which will permit her to become the profitable friend of West and East, and the dangerous enemy of every peace-breaker.

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Shiftless Charlie Steps Out of Life to Let Wife's New Romance Bud, Hellinger Relates

Tried to Keep Straight for Bride He Loved But Couldn't

By MARK HELLINGER

IT'S GOING to be a trifle difficult to present you with an accurate description of the Charlie of this story. By that I mean that he could be described with accuracy in one direction—and then, when you were finished, he'd turn about and do something that would necessitate an entirely new description.

Not that it's terribly important, because Charlie's doings had very little bearing on the history of the world. After all the descriptions were completed, I suppose you could call him a bum and cover most of the territory. Because, no matter how you looked at him, you couldn't call him much more than that. And sometimes, I suspect, he could be called something less.

Consider the character: Although there were times when he went off on a terrible bust, there were just as many occasions when he wouldn't look at a drink. Thus, you could hardly call him an habitual drunkard.

Although he had committed several petty thefts, he was by no means a thief at heart. If, for instance, he was sitting in a night club and a sucker walked in, Charlie could be persuaded to clip the sucker.

Merely because Charlie was stewed himself, however, and not because of any prearrangement. Were he sober, he would never consider it. Thus, you could hardly term him an out-and-out crook.

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WHEN there were no jobs offered, Charlie was more than content to sit around and do nothing. But if something came his way, he could always be counted upon to accept it—whether it was as bartender, doorman or bouncer around a night club.

When that happened, Charlie would hang on for a certain length of time — and then, blooey! He'd go off on one of those stews and wind up with the bum he started. Which meant that he'd sit around again and wait for the next job to come along.

A shiftless character, as you can readily see. But as harmless as they come. He was given plenty of chance by the men because he was really a likable guy. The boys tried their best to get him something to which he would stick, but each job ended in the same fashion.

Just a foolish fellow, I suppose, and lazy. It's too bad they never tried him out as a columnist. . . .

For years, he parlayed around in this fashion. And then, one spring day when the birdies were singing "sweetwood," Charlie met Alice. I know I needn't tell you much more. She was one of the kids in the floor show in a spot where Charlie was temporarily tending bar.

She was a sweet child—and one glance at Charlie convinced her that he could be made into a wonderful man with a little reforming.

Sadder words were never written. In less time than it takes to give Winchell a haircut, Charlie and Alice became man and wife. . . .

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FOR TWO YEARS, Charlie was such a model husband that he should have been exhibited in a Broadway window. The baby arrived in a year's time, and even that great event didn't cause him to fall off the wagon.

He went to work on schedule, raced home every morning as soon as he was through, and turned over his salary to his wife each Saturday.

It looked very much as though Alice had made good in a big way. Although the neighborhood had much difficulty in believing its eyes, the gossips were compelled to admit that this girl had made a new man of Charlie.

All (though these two long years, Charlie was as sober as a convention of prohibitionists. And maybe a lot soberer.

Charlie picked a funny time to give the neighborhood the chance to say, "I told you so." It was on the baby's first birthday that he kissed Alice goodbye and went out with a few of the boys. And when he came back four days later, it took three men to carry him up the stairs and toss him into bed.

It was Alice's first chance to meet the issue, and she met it squarely. She took care of her man and made him promise that it would never happen again. It didn't—for almost a month. This time he was gone for five days.

And when they brought him back this time, the situation was more serious. The police were waiting to arrest him for clipping a sucker during one of his pretty drunken moments.

A kindly judge didn't quite understand that Charlie really meant no harm to anyone. He judged the case strictly on its merits and provided Charlie with a gift of two years in jail. He also stated that, had it not been for Charlie's wife and baby, he would have made it far more.

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PLENTY of girls would have given up at this point, but not our Alice. She had set out to reform this man and she was going to do it.

"I'm going to wait, Charlie," she cried, just before they took him away. "For the kid's sake and my own, I'm going to stick. While you're away, try and think of what has happened. And swear to yourself that it will never happen again.

"I'll write, dearest. I'll write all the time. But the rest is up to you. If you'll only think of those two years and how happy we were, I know you'll be a different man when you come out.

"I love you, Charlie. Always remember that." . . .

The wife kept her word. After some 16 months, Charlie was paroled—and when he came out, Alice was right there to take him home. When they reached there, Charlie cried. Then Alice cried. Then the child cried. It was all just too beautiful.

Charlie was going to look for a job the very next day. And even if he didn't look, he explained, some of the boys would be around with an offer. He was up to his old tricks again.

He slept through the following day—and the third day he sat around and waited. On the fourth day, he went out to look for that job

Maybe he really wanted to keep that promise or perhaps he was merely getting older. Whatever it was, he was gone two days this time when they brought him home.

The next morning, Alice had come to her senses. She had learned the lesson that must, in time, be learned by all reformers; you can't reform anyone who doesn't want to be reformed. When he had dressed himself, she sat in the tiny living room and told him exactly what was what.

"I've tried very hard, Charlie," she said quietly, "but this is the end. You're not only ruining your own life, you're doing the same thing to mine and the baby's. I can't let that happen. I'm not going to live with you any more.

"You've got some grand qualities and, deep down, I still love you with a whole lot, but things have gone and as they will always go, our marriage is hopeless. I'm sorry about you, Charlie, is that you're useless.

"I don't want to hurt you, but I can't help saying what I think. You're just useless."

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CHARLIE looked at her. He started to speak, but he turned away without a word. He went into the bedroom and when he came out he brought a packed

bag with him. He placed it on the floor near the door and then stepped close to her.

"Alice," he stated, "you're never goin' to say nothin' that's any righter than what you said a few minutes ago. When you said I was useless, you said the truest thing you ever spoke. I ain't denyin' nothin' to you. I can't.

"I'm goin' away, kid, so it won't be necessary for you to leave me.

"Good-bye, sweetheart. Some day, maybe, I'd like to prove that I ain't so useless. There ain't much chance, I guess, but I'd like to. Good-bye, honey. And good luck."

He left without another word, but that night she had a note from him. He wrote, in brief, that he was going to commit suicide. She and the baby would never have to worry about him again. His only regret, he said, and this was the only way he could prove it.

"All I ask," he concluded, "is that, when the kid gets bigger, just tell her her old man wasn't such a bad guy after all. You'll do that, won't you, honey? Good-bye."

He signed himself as "Useless Charlie" and let it go at that. His wife cried that night, and for many nights thereafter.

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IT WAS about five years later that Alice went to work in a seaside cafe.

The kind of a place, you know, that opens at noon and sells near-beer to the land customers and bad beer to the real customers.

Alice's chorus days were far behind. She had been engaged as a cigarette girl in the spot and, during the summer months, the job promised sufficient income to tide her over that period.

More, her hours were only from noon until six in the evening—and that permitted her to rush home and see that her child was properly attended to.

After her third day on the job, Alice stepped out into the hot streets in order to walk to the nearest subway. She hadn't gone more than five steps when she almost fell in a faint. For there, ragged and unkempt, stood Charlie.

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HE WAS almost as surprised as she was. But, as soon as the first shock was over, he told her the story. It was a very simple one. He had made all plans for the suicide when he had sent her that note, but she had been quite correct about him. He was even too useless to commit the suicide he had decided upon.

So he had wandered. From city to city. An odd job here. An odd job there. And now, here he was. Back in this seaside resort near New York. And doing what? Oh, minding a car here and there. Opening a machine door when it looked as though he might be tipped a tip. Just as useless as always.

Alice spoke.

"I thought you were dead, Charlie," she said. "I honestly thought so. I'm supposed to be married in six weeks to a man I really love. I'm only working now to fill in, even though he doesn't want me to. Not only do I love this fellow, but it means financial independence to the baby and myself.

"And now, of all times, you have to come back. God, Charlie, I can't think. What am I going to do now?"

She didn't wait for an answer. She ran. . . .

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THE FOLLOWING noon, when she reported for work, she found the cafe closed. One of the waiters stepped up to her as she rang the bell and asked her if she didn't read the papers.

"Not this morning," she returned, nervously. "But what's the matter? Is something Wrong?"

The waiter shrugged his shoulders.

"Plenty," he replied. "After you left last evening that screwy bum who's been watchin' the cars around here steps inside and picks an argument with the boss. At first the boss don't mind, because he knows the guy is a useless kind of bum. But when the mug goes for his back pocket, a few of the boys let him have it."

Alice stepped back.

"He's—he's dead?" she asked.

"Sure," returned the waiter. "That's why the joint's closed for a few days. But I got to tell you the funniest thing.

"When we look in the bum's back pocket, he ain't got no gun there at all! That's right. There's nothin' there but an old picture of some dame and a little kid." . . .

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(Mark Hellinger is a regular feature of the Daily Record.)

Ex-Head of Harvard School of Drama to Pick New Film Talent From Colleges, Says Winchell

Paulette Goddard Went to Reno and Found a New Heart There

By WALTER WINCHELL

FRANCES DEE and Charles Boyer Are Like That . . . Paulette Goddard, who had it Reno-vated, found a new heart there . . . After weeks of fruitless advertising for a customer, the Shuberts paid a man $50 to take their 70-ft. yacht away . . . Fred Astaire will play the lead in "Gay Divorce," but Dorothy Waller's role is a bit, instead of the femme love interest. William Lovejoy, ex-head of the Harvard School of Drama, now with RKO, will make a tour of the universities this summer and fall to select new cinema talent among the students.

They would have you believe that the local gendarmes are planning to vote themselves a 10 per cent cut in wages to avoid a stiffer slice . . . That edifice at 41st and Park has been torn down to save taxes . . . That is real gold in the crown of the American Radiator Building in New York . . . It's a girl at the Chet Smiths.

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THE IMPERIAL Theater passes from the list of modern theatrical innovations next season—the Aborns having signed it for operatic revivals . . . That Peter Dixons (Aline Berry), who parent the other's "Raising Junior" series, have been signed for the leads in "Up Pops the Devil" in Stamford stock . . . McLean, the Albertina Rasch siren in "Face the Music," is driving a well-known aviator crazier . . . It's a boy over at the Robert Gillhams.

Helen Hayes will get 50 grand for starring in "Farewell to Arms" . . . The Eddie Cantor flicker is on again, with Sidney Franklin, the bull fighting favorite, added to the cast . . . Joan Crawford will play the royal lady in MGM's picture version of the best-seller, "The Education of a Princess" . . . R. P. Shulberg and Sylvia Sydney don't care who knows it now.

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BENCHLEY discusses the good old days when a play opening in New York was exciting . . . "It was during these little sidewalk conferences (of the critics) that Kelcey Allen, the critic, got off many of his own quips," says Benchley, "which would next day be all over town, attributed to Frisco" . . . In those days, Allen fathered or copyrighted many a good quip, but so did Hershfield—and they often warred over this and that joke's paternity . . . But Allen had the inside track—for his quips were told to journalists and they are the town's historians . . . Therefore, when there was a feud over an anecdote, they invariably favored him.

Once, however, when Alexander Woollcott credited the critic with a famous and lousy gag, Hershfield proceeded to save his reputation as a wit by getting an affidavit prepared to prove that he was the first to circulate the gag in question . . . To such importance did the Broadway Gag grow—but one hears little of that nowadays . . . Allen's bags of gags are plentiful, however, and little wonder . . . When Rennold Wolf, one of the major clowns, died—Allen remembered most of his amusing observations—and passed them along to those of us who followed.

But when I brought that subject up the other night—one of the staff of the Morning Telegraph, which cradled Wolf, argued that he had searched and searched day and night over the R. W. files—and got very little for his pains . . . But Wolf was a big man . . . His critisms contained his pungent pokes . . . He it was who, in reviewing a new musical show, said that the scenery was lovely—but the actors got in front of it!

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The officer went into the place to urge them to put on the soft pedal and at the same time interrupted a strip poker party that had progressed delightfully.

The participants were all members of the so-called Best Set—all of whom contributed to a collection for the cop, who went away about $400 richer.

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ODD REFLECTIONS of an odd fellow:

Half of our economic woe is due to a world being habit bound.

There's something vigorous about Pittsburgh.

The late rascal, Ivar Kreuger, was a sentimentalist about trees.

I know two germ fiends who will drink in any speakeasy without question.

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An anonymous letter writer is very often a potential kidnaper.

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I know two international bankers who would trade jobs with keepers of lighthouses any day.

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Every man has a sneaking idea he looks swell in a bathing suit.

Not every woman is in love with a radio crooner by a long shot.

Most of the "boys about town" wind up marrying the "home girl."

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MANAGER Wotta Mann:

Stop Thief—

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That fighter of yours is so slow he was once gored by a snail's horns.

He couldn't move fast enough to make footprints in talcum powder.

He couldn't punch hard enough to brush a fly off a tablecloth.

My man fought your man. And at the finish my man and your man were so groggy they couldn't find a freight car if it had a red light on both ends.

Was your man punk? He was so punk he walked by a package of Chinese shooting crackers and they exploded on suspicion.

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A woman putting bath salts into the water before giving her dog a bath.

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MARY MELLO,
80 Dunbar st., New Bedford.

(Walter Winchell is a regular feature of the Daily Record.)

—Your Girl Friday.

PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE NOTED THEATER OF EXPERIMENT

Gotham Has Its Vacation

By Dorothy Roe
Universal Service

New York, July 16.

BROADWAY has moved to the suburbs for the next few weeks.

While the mercury makes new highs, and theater customers are as scarce as first nights along the Frivolous Forties, the resort towns from Maine to Southampton flaunt Broadway productions and Broadway stars, and vacationers leap out of the surf to trot to the local opera house.

Any place you want to go vacationing along the Atlantic seaboard for the next couple of months, you will find a transplanted Broadway.

For it appears that actors, too, like the sea breezes.

With only eight legitimate attractions now running in Manhattan, theatergoers are forced to take to the woods to find the footlights of Broadway.

New Plays

At Scarborough, on the Hudson, advance showings of plays scheduled for Broadway production next fall are being shown at the Beechwood Theater. This week's showing was "Who Sups With a Devil," by Hulbert Footner.

Glenn Hunter appears in "Merton of the Movies" at Milton-on-Hudson.

The Millbrook Theater and the Westchester Playhouse are presenting the same plays this season. Among their schedule are Edward Knoblock's "The Faun," "Sad Words to Gay Music," by Alvin Kerr; "The Fall Guy," "The Goose Hangs High," "Men Must Fight" and "A New Kind of Love," the latter enjoying a pre-Broadway presentation.

Hal Skelly is playing his original role in "Burlesque" up in White Plains, at the Westchester County Center, and the Rip Van Winkle Players are touring the Catskills in one-night stands.

In Stamford, Ct., they are reviving Broadway successes such as "Us Pops the Devil" and "This Thing Called Love." Other new plays are to be tried out there during the summer, including "Crawley's," by Marius Charles Underwood, and "The Red Swan," by Boris De Tanko.

Lawrence Lagner's Country Playhouse holds forth at Westport, Ct., in a barn converted by Clean Throckmorton into a Victorian theater with gilded decorations, and its players include such famous names as Osgood Perkins, June Walker, Elizabeth Risdon, Armina Marshall, Kathleen Comegys, Blaine Cordner and Hugh Buckler.

At Red Bank, N. J., Alice Brady was seen this week in "Let Us Be Gay." Plays to follow include "Coquette," "The Vinegar Tree," "Private Lives" and "The First Mrs. Fraser," with Grace George playing her original role.

Thus it goes, up and down the coast, wherever you go you'll find Broadway—in the good old summertime.

Vaudeville

B. F. KEITH'S—Rosetta Duncan in characteristic comedy songs; Grace Hayes, comedienne and diseuse; Roscoe Arbuckle in a skit; the Roxy Theater Ensemble; Herman Hyde and Miss Mona in a travesty; Cass, Mack and Owen in a hokum act, and others.

* * *

KEITH-BOSTON—Leon Janney, Hollywood's popular boy actor; Glenn and Jenkins, colored comic team; Wally Sharples and company in "Laugh Awhile"; Cass-Lehn and company in "The Hollywood Rush," and others.

* * *

METROPOLITAN—Gene Dennis, "The Mystery Girl"; Hilis and Shea; Alexander Callam, Jimmy Hadreas and the California Beauties.

* * *

LOEW'S ORPHEUM—Chaney and Fox with Joe Griffin, dance act; Monica and Ann Skelly, sisters of Hal Skelly, in a musical farce; the Three Rio Brothers, and others.

* * *

SCOLLAY—Louise Groody, musical comedy star, and company, in "A Musical Comedy Interlude"; 10 Van Grona Girls in a dancing revue; Frank Ellis and company in a skit, and others.

BOWDOIN—Ted and Art Miller; "The Haunted Violin"; Sherman and Vega, and others.

BACK AGAIN

MR. ROSCOE ARBUCKLE, ycleept Fatty, takes this thoughtful pose in honor of his personal appearance on the Keith stage this week.

The Wharf Theater Bravely Encourages New, Untried Plays

By Leo G. Gaffney

ALTHOUGH the Wharf Theater Players at Provincetown claim no apostolic succession to the older Provincetown Players—those early zealots who shaped the careers of Susan Glaspell and Eugene O'Neill—it is plain that the present group has not forgotten the old.

It shouldn't: a precious tradition is involved.

Like all true artists, the old Players revolted against the superficial stuff that paraded the American stage of two decades ago. Though impecunious, they resisted the dogmas of the commercial theater and set out to experiment along new lines.

They cared more for excellence than for success; they sought plays that dared grapple with deep and eternal things, plays that would strike at the roots of American life as against the shallow exhibits that flourished at the time, with never an idea or issue to distinguish them from mere entertainment.

Although not the first of the experimental theaters, perhaps, the Provincetown group has contributed invaluably to the literature of the stage. Susan Glaspell's first plays, eight in all, were introduced at the old Wharf Theater. Most of these were one-act dramas, each obviously the product of a keen, analytic, if not exactly inspired, mind.

Perhaps the best known of the Glaspell plays—outside of her Pulitzer Prize winner of two years ago, "Alison's House"—is "Trifles" (1917), a collection of sharply drawn circumstantial evidence proving the guilt of a woman who, although she had endured his cruelties for many years, killed her bestial husband upon her discovery that he had wrung the neck of her pet bird.

Like Susan Glaspell, Eugene O'Neill began his playwright career with a series of one-act plays. They were produced by the Provincetown Players in all their crude imperfection, but they paved the way for "Beyond the Horizon" (1920), first full length play to bring O'Neill to popular attention on Broadway.

A New Era in the Beginning

By 1920 the Provincetown Players were safely established in MacDougal st., New York; and it is significant that two other little theaters, the Neighborhood Playhouse and the Washington Square Players, which started at the same time as the MacDougal st. forces, have since attained great success.

The Neighborhood Playhouse has flourished as a distinctive community theater on the East Side; the Washington Square Players have since grown into the Theater Guild.

Perhaps there is more history to be made at Provincetown. The Wharf Theater has an atmosphere and a background. And yet in spite of the obvious commercial possibilities the Wharf remains principally a theater of experiment. There this summer hard work and high hopes are abroad.

More than a half-dozen new plays are being tried out. Of these the most promising seems to be "Nine Pine Street," by William Miles and Donald Blackwell. Lillian Gish has been mentioned as the star selected for Broadway in the fall.

"Nine Pine Street" is patterned after the famous Borden murder case. Lizzie Borden, if you remember, was the Fall River young woman who was accused of slaying her father and stepmother with an axe on a hot August morning in 1905.

The elder Bordens were reputed to be rich, penurious and extremely severe with the two young ladies of the house, Lizzie and her sister Emma. Although she was duly acquitted by a jury, circumstantial evidence has always pointed unflinchingly to Lizzie's guilt.

According to the evidence she struck back at the older people for their years of tyrannical rule. She seems to have had much provocation in the light of the dismal fact that on that hottest of hot August days there had been a breakfast of lamb stew, bananas and cookies!

A few hours after this dainty repast the bodies of the strange couple were found upstairs, hacked to pieces. Lizzie stoutly refused to take the stand in her own defense in spite of the most damning evidence. Sister Emma held her tongue and continued to hold it, never again speaking to Lizzie, although they lived together in the old house for many years after.

Undaunted by the deep shadow of the tragedy, Lizzie spent the rest of her life in charitable pursuits and died June 1, 1927, aged 68. Emma died nine days later. Accepting the account as it appears, one scents great possibilities for a play, and great possibilities for Lillian Gish should she be assigned to the Lizzie Borden role. The projected drama suggests an element of Susan Glaspell's "Trifles," mentioned above, and not a little of the spirit of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

"Nine Pine Street" is scheduled to appear at the Wharf Theater for one week, beginning August 29. After which, the fates being favorable, it will be duly presented on Broadway.

"IN THE SERVICE"

ENID ROMANY, once of the Copley Theater, is now found among the earnest artists at the Wharf Theater at Provincetown, where untried plays find careful production.

Chevalier Was Once Clown in Cheap Theater

By Ted Smits
International News Service Staff Correspondent

Hollywood, Cal., July 16 (INS).

THE IMPULSIVE decision of the moment made a Parisian "burlesque" entertainer into one of the greatest of today's stars of stage and screen.

A low-paid performer in a cheap music hall got tired one day of bedaubing himself with paint and donning ridiculous clothes for the amusement of the Paris rabble.

So he went on the stage without any make-up. He was an instant success.

His name is Maurice Chevalier.

Maurice took a chance on the eventful day when he discarded his bulbous-nose and the clownish clothes. If he had failed to impress his audience, he probably never would have had the courage to try again.

"You see, I was a comique for many years," he explained just before leaving for Europe on a vacation.

"I tell you, I was like the burlesque fellow with all those funny clothes and face. I sang funny songs and did comic dances and I was very much at home.

"I had never been without those funny things and the audience never knew me any other way.

"I used to say to myself, 'Maurice, what would those people do if you did not use this make-up? How would you feel? Would they laugh? Would you be at home?'

"And I could not answer myself. I wanted to try and see how it would be, but no, I was afraid.

"Then, one night, when I was making up I stopped suddenly and changed my mind. Before I can back out, I have all the plaster from my face and am putting on just what you call the juvenile make-up.

"In my dressing room is my Tuxedo and I put it on. Then, I think, I will wear a hat. But what hat? I try lots of kinds. But none will do, I think, but the straw hat. With a Tuxedo it looks like a—what shall we say—a wink? Yes, something gay and debonair.

"After that I see how foolish I have been always to play the comique and not Maurice. Little by little I drop my funny man."

Music Is Public Utility, Claims Noted Conductor

By David P. Sentner
(Copyright, 1932, by International News Service)

New York, July 16 (INS).

Beethoven, Wagner, Mendelssohn and Liszt go singing through the corn and wheat fields, into the mining camps, visiting the huddled homes of work-spent factory hands.

Those men and women of toil who have known only the music of the rain and wind and machine are learning new notes—the waltzes of Johan Strauss, Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Liszt's first Hungarian Rhapsody, the nocturnes, scherzos, and preludes of the world's great music masters.

The summer concerts in the Lewisohn stadium here have entered the 13th year and the magical wand of broadcasting has transformed the rich musical program into an American national operadio.

* * *

"MUSIC is a public utility, as essential as electric lights, street cars or the police force, and it is time this country recognized its importance," said Willem van Hoogstraten, who conducts the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra at the stadium concerts for half the season. Albert Coates will conduct the last half of the season.

Hoogstraten urged municipal support of orchestras in America cities as a permanent solution to at least one angle of the musical unemployment problem.

The talkies and the radio have about made forgotten men out of musicians.

* * *

ASIDE from this economic aspect, municipal orchestras would provide as much pleasure to citizens as do municipal museums, public square statutes and libraries.

Europe is far ahead of the United States in providing musical food to its nationals. The public band concert in the city and village plaza has been a part of European civil life for generations.

Even in Bonn, typical city on the Rhine, neither large in population nor prosperous industrially, the municipality supports by the year a good symphonic orchestra of about seventy men, Hoogstraten pointed out.

* * *

THERE are added overtones to the program presented by the Stadium concerts.

Irma with her Isadora Duncan Dancers will present a dance evening including the "Pathetic Symphony of Tchaikovsky."

Next month, Albertina Rasch and her ballet will give a second dance program.

The Hall Johnson Negro Choir will appear early in August.

MISS FOSKETTE AT FINE ARTS

PRECEDING the 9 o'clock showing of "Der Kongress Tanzt" at the Fine Arts Theater tomorrow evening there will be a half-hour program by Miss Frances Foskette, soprano, who will make a return appearance, and Margaret B. Richardson, pianist.

Miss Foskette has appeared as prima donna with the leading opera companies and Symphony Orchestras in the Middle West and has been much in demand by festival societies as an oratorio soprano. She has also been featured at concerts at Portland, Me., Salem, Brockton and with the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston.

"WISE CHILD" AT FALMOUTH

THE THEATER UNIT will present tomorrow evening Laurence Johnson's comedy, "It's a Wise Child," as the fourth play of the fifth season at Old Silver Beach. It will run through the week.

David Belasco's original production of "It's a Wise Child" ran for over a year on Broadway and had comparatively as great success wherever it stopped on the road. A delightfully funny comedy, it points the moral that, when a family needs a friend, there is no one so good as a lawyer.

CHURCH MOUSE AT DENNIS

FOR THE new week at The Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Mass., Raymond Moore is presenting Ruth Gordon and Earle Larimore, two noted figures of the Broadway stage, in "A Church Mouse," that very amusing comedy which William A. Brady produced and kept at his playhouse in Manhattan so long last season. Miss Gordon will be seen as Susie Backs, the little typist the role which she created in New York. Mr. Larimore will play opposite to her.

An 'Outline of Musical History' on Esplanade

THE PROGRAMS Arthur Fiedler has planned for his orchestra to play at the Esplanade concerts of the coming week range so widely over the field of orchestral composition as to comprise almost an outline of musical history.

There is music of such early masters as Haydn and Mozart, and of their followers, Beethoven and Weber. Russian, French, German and Italian composers are listed. And the Americans come in for their share of attention with MacDowell, Victor Herbert and Schwartz of "The Band Wagon."

This will be the second week of the fourth season of the Esplanade concerts. The idea of asking the public to contribute to the support of these programs being still a novelty, it may be mentioned that anyone who wishes may make a contribution in any of three ways. There are three "Fund Boxes" on the concert grounds each night. Contributions may also be mailed to The Esplanade Concert Assn., Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, treasurer, 74 Marlborough st.; or The Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants' National Bank, 28 State st., Boston.

'THE SCANDALS' REPEATED

RUDY VALLEE and his Connecticut Yankees, together with a cast which includes Ray Bolger of George White's "Scandals," will be at the Metropolitan on July 22.

And for the eight-day period beginning July 28—there will be presented on the stage of the Metropolitan the original "Rio Rita," one of the most clever and entertaining shows ever offered. This version of "Rio Rita" is complete and intact.

The current week sees the second week of Gene Dennis, "the Mystery Girl."

NEW GAYETY
"NO GREATER LOVE" with DICKIE MOORE
5 VAUDEVILLE ACTS
"ROADHOUSE MURDER" DOROTHY JORDAN

Shows Near Home
CAMBRIDGE
ANN HARDING
"Westward Passage"
UNIVERSITY PORTER 4500 HARVARD SQ
JOE E. BROWN
"The Tenderfoot"
MALDEN
GRANADA MALDEN Tel. 0213
SUN. CONT. 2 TO 11
STERLING SIDNEY
FREDRIC MARCH in
"Merrily We Go to Hell"
JOE E. BROWN in
"Tenderfoot"
MYSTIC MAL 0230
EDMUND LOWE in
"Attorney for the Defense"
ROBT. YOUNG
LEWIS STONE in
"NEW MORALS FOR OLD"
REVERE
BOULEVARD and REVERE
JOAN BLONDELL
in "THE FAMOUS FERGUSON CASE"
"NO GREATER LOVE"
with Dickie Moore & Alec Coe
WALTHAM
EMBASSY WALTHAM
WARNER BAXTER in
"MAN ABOUT TOWN"
ALSO
ANN HARDING
in "Westward Passage"
VAL. 3040

I knew what I was doing! I am not ashamed....!
She had to choose between the love of a brother who killed for her honor—and that of the man who broke her heart
Unashamed
with Helen Twelvetrees
Robert Young — Lewis Stone
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
LOEW'S STATE

LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Washington St. & Hamilton Place
Comfortably Cool
10000 miles of adventure climaxed by the sensational discovery of a white woman gone native!
THE BLONDE CAPTIVE
AN ABSOLUTELY AUTHENTIC AMAZING STORY
LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY
FRIDAY — "THE DOOMED BATTALION"
Loew's Greater Vaudeville
Nolan Dancing Team
CHANEY & FOX
& Famous Concert Singer
JOE GRIFFEN
MONICA and ANN SKELLEY
Sisters of the Comic HAL SKELLY
3 BIG BROTHERS
"A Pair from Latin Quarters"
BELLE BLANCHE
The Sensation of Vaudeville
Morris & Dan Zelda

FINE ARTS
"DER KONGRESS TANZT"
BEG. T'M'W
Boston Premiere of Original German Film
ENDS TODAY
"DAS LIED IST AUS"

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
SUNDAY—MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
7 VAUDEVILLE ACTS in Person
A SHOW FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
YOU WILL BE THRILLED AS NEVER BEFORE!
EDMUND LOWE CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
in ATTORNEY for the DEFENCE
EVELYN BRENT
WOMEN AND JURIES WERE HIS RACKET—HE DID WHAT HE WANTED TO WITH BOTH—
BARBON DARLING—WALTER BYRON—CREIGHTON HALE in "SHOP ANGEL"
WEALTHY MEN OFFERED HER A HOME BUT SO FAME FORTUNE AND FASHION—
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
"THE STRANGE LOVE OF MOLLY LOUVAIN" with ANN DVORAK LEE TRACY, RICHARD CROMWELL, EVELYN KNAPP—
7 VAUDEVILLE ACTS in PERSON

EXETER
The place where you forget your troubles
Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed.
Both Chatterton in "The Rich Are Always With Us"
Dickie Moore & Russell Hopkinson in "As Husbands Go"
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
John Barrymore in "States Attorney"
Lew Ayres and Mae Clarke in "Night World"

R-K-O KEITH'S
Doors Open 2:45 P. M.
SAME LOW PRICES
Three Big Headliners
7 KEITH ACTS Vaudeville
Grace HAYES
Star of Radio & Musical Comedy
ROSCOE (Fatty) ARBUCKLE
Famous Film Comedian
Rosetta DUNCAN
"Topsy" of the Duncan Sisters
Roxy Theatre Ensemble
Cass, Mack and Owen
"A Porcelain Romance"
Herman Hyde
On the Screen
"TOM BROWN OF CULVER"

Carefully COOLED
R-K-O BOSTON
Doors Open 2:45
Hollywood's Famous Boy Actor
LEON JANNEY
Hancock 2720
Person!
6 KEITH ACTS Vaudeville
Glenn & Jenkins — Other Stars
On the Screen
CONSTANCE BENNETT
"What Price Hollywood"

SECOND WEEK! Ask Her Anything!
GENE DENNIS
THE MYSTERY GIRL IN PERSON!
ALWAYS 70° COOL
METROPOLITAN
TREMENDOUS DRAMA Teeming With Excitement and Thrill Sensations!
"LADY and GENT"
A Paramount Picture
WYNNE GIBSON
GEORGE BANCROFT
ON THE STAGE
Mitchell Harris Presents
"CLEAN UP"
REVIVER at the ORCHESTRA MARTELL at the ORGAN
Ristorante Metropolitan Salon in the Lounge

PUBLIX SCOLLAY BIG SHOWS LITTLE PRICES
STARTS The Blonde-Crazy
TODAY Fighting Fool—
JAMES CAGNEY
"WINNER TAKE ALL"
Marion Nixon—Guy Kibbee
GIGANTIC VAUDEVILLE SHOW
Reduced Summer Prices
15c-25c-35c-50c
1000 Seats 15c Any Time
MONDAY
World Famous Star
LOUISE GROODY
(IN PERSON)
in "Hit the Deck"
10 VAN GRONA GIRLS—10 OTHER ACTS

FENWAY
STATE
First in Boston
2 FEATURES 2
"WEEK END MARRIAGE"
Loretta Young
Norman Foster
"FLAMES"
John Mack Brown
Noel Francis

Paramount and UPTOWN
THE NEW BOSTON
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART'S Heart-Throbbing Mystery Story
Miss Pinkerton
JOAN BLONDELL
GEORGE BRENT
"Organissimo" Arthur Tracy (Street Singer)
"PORTSLANTS" with Ted Healy

MAE WEST, IN HOLLYWOOD, DECRIES VOGUE FOR SLIMNESS

SENTINEL

Depression Brings Good Luck to Once Lowly 'Poverty Row'

By Jerry Hoffman
Universal Service

Hollywood, Cal., July 16.

"POVERTY ROW" is gone. The term "quickie" is obsolete. The independent movie-maker is now the white-haired boy of Hollywood. Producers who formerly preferred to ignore the existence of the independent are now beginning to ape his method of production. A new era is beginning.

Reduced incomes from pictures due to closing theaters, decreasing foreign markets, are making it necessary for the larger studios to cut down picture-making costs. How an independent producer can turn out a picture which would cost the major producer over $200,000 for less than $600,000 is the question worrying the film magnates.

These cheaper pictures employ well-known personalities. Few, if any, are turned out by "fly-by-nighters." An organization of more than 40 independent producers, consisting of reputable men long connected with the industry, is giving the independent movie a new dignity.

"Why is there such a tremendous difference between the costs of pictures made by the majors and by the independents?" I asked M. H. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman had some time ago been content with being an "independent." He is equipped to know the problems of both and, besides, is the president of the Independent Motion Picture Producers' Association.

The Poison of Huge Expense Sheets

"Studio overhead, story costs, unnecessary supervision, contracts," he answered briefly.

"Please explain," I urged.

"Well," Mr. Hoffman chose his words carefully. "The major producers all own studios. The cost of each studio's operation must be charged off in proportion to every picture made. Independents own no studios. They lease space as they need it. That means that the time between pictures does not have a running expense which must be charged off somewhere. You will find many a picture in major studios with a cost of $50,000 or more against it before a camera has been turned, an actor cast, or a story definitely selected. The operation of the plant must be maintained and it is paid off in the profits, such as they are, of the first picture placed in production.

"Independents rarely, if ever, pay more than $5000 for a story. And that is a very unusual occurrence. They must assure themselves that the story they buy will stand up as a movie. On the other hand, the majors will pay from $10,000 to $75,000, and frequently more, for plays and novels which have no picture value. This means that scenarists, oftimes as many as five and more, are assigned to make a screen story of the meatless play or book. Their salaries are charged to the picture. Independents hire one man for a story when they need it. When it's written he has finished his job.

"Independents hire their actors for the roles as they need them filled. Majors have a certain number of players under contract drawing salaries. These salaries must be charged against pictures. In many cases, an actor who hasn't worked for months, but who sometimes has been paid over $1000 weekly is suddenly assigned to a picture just to charge off all the accumulated salary costs.

"The worst evil of major production and one from which the independent is free," this seemed to be M. H. Hoffman's pet subject, "is that of unnecessary supervision. Too many men in this business think they are Irving Thalbergs.

"Deluded by the glory of the title, they leave too many things in the hands of too many subordinates. Most of them are simply budget-cutters.

"You see," M. H. Hoffman smiled gently, "the greatest incentive for accomplishment is the knowledge that you won't eat if you haven't given your best."

JAMES CAGNEY guards and ogles something or somebody in "Winner Take All" at the Public—Scollay.

TWO'S COMPANY

CONSTANCE BENNETT is intent upon guarding "sonny" from the unwelcome attentions of papa in "What Price Hollywood," now at the Keith-Boston. The young man is indifferent.

'Diamond Lil' Sheds Ten Pounds for the Sake of Screen Art

By Louella O. Parsons
Motion Picture Editor Universal Service

Hollywood, Cal., July 16.

MEET the champion of the girls with hips and a shape. Mae West, who deplores that all modern girls are built according to one formula and that all of them look alike, is again' the "boyish form."

"These slim girls, who live on a lettuce leaf and worry over every added ounce, haven't half the appeal that Lillian Russell held for the men. One reason why 'Diamond Lil' brought so many men into the theater is because she represents a certain type of woman that all men find fascinating. The rustle of a silk skirt, a well-rounded pair of hips and a womanly figure can do more to arouse masculine heart beats than the few clothes the modern girls wear," said Miss West.

"There is no mystery today," says the creator of "Diamond Lil." "So much of the female anatomy is exposed that men have ceased to wonder or be really intrigued."

This is not sour grapes, either, for Miss West weighs only 120 and is much slimmer than anyone who saw her on the stage in "Diamond Lil," "The Constant Sinner" or "Sex" would believe possible.

She admits she is thinner by ten pounds and that she is trying by exercise and careful eating to keep her figure down to the required screen proportions.

"They say you look heavier on the screen than you are in real life, and since I am to play a 1932 girl I cannot afford to get fat, can I?" she asked.

Strangely Demure in Private Life

I was curious about Miss West, who is making her motion picture debut at Paramount. Her books and plays are not exactly what you would want the children in the family to read and see. But in spite of the torrid literature she herself has the reputation of being a girl who neither smokes nor drinks.

She wrote her plays when the world was sex mad and the New York stage featured this type of entertainment above all else. She wrote them because she is a business woman, and no one was more surprised than she when she found herself famous.

After years of being in vaudeville and on the stage, it was a new sensation to be hailed as a successful author. Miss West is now writing a novel based on her play, "Diamond Lil," but she says she hasn't written a line in Hollywood because she is making a business of getting plenty of rest so that she can look like a real siren when she meets the camera face to face.

Either she will be another Jean Harlow and one of our most successful screen homewreckers, or elas she will sink into complete oblivion after her first picture. She hasn't Miss Harlow's youth nor her figure, but she has ability as an actress and a certain something that appeals to the tired business man.

I gathered that her model for her first picture, "Night of Nights," will be Peggy Hopkins Joyce. Perhaps there will be some suggestion of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," although Lorelei is the naive type, who makes a pretense of being unworldly and unused to the wicked ways of the men about town. No one ever accused "Diamond Lil" of being naive. Miss West's characters are more than we say, admitedly women who used to go out after diamond bracelets and sable coats. Today perhaps they will be content with getting a square meal. According to statistics there are no more gentlemen who bestow these expensive trinkets on their women.

STEALTH

JOAN BLONDEL is vastly startled during "Miss Pinkerton" on the Paramount, and Uptown screens.

Prison Chain Gang Film With Paul Muni Starred

By Regina Crewe
Motion Picture Editor New York American

New York, July 16.

WE'RE HEARING things about "I am a fugitive from a Georgia chain gang," which the valiant Warner Brothers are filming with Paul Muni as star. Since startling, shocking news of the convict camps has been blazoned by the dailies, it's whispered that the Muni story will be a drama calculated to arouse indignation against alleged barbarities.

Paul Muni's activities are always of interest in New York, where, perhaps, no actor drafted from Broadway for the screen is so greatly missed. It's pleasant, though, to learn that "local boy makes good" in Hollywood, and that he has been deluged with offers from all important producers.

Broadway hasn't heard his future plans. The schedule was that Muni would return to resume with the long-run hit, "Counselor-at-Law," but it becomes increasingly difficult to believe that the studios will permit a departure. In any event, the Warner cohorts take an oath that the new Muni film eclipses anything he has contributed thus far in a distinguished career.

* * *

Well, you wouldn't know the old street! A Metro picture, "Freaks," playing the Rialto, Paramount's home; Fox's "Congorilla" dated for Warner's Winter Garden; the Paramount set to show Fox's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; Universal and Warner getting together on Eddie Small's "Igloo"—and the good old Gaiety going Minsky! There are more things in show biz than are dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio.

* * *

THE BROADWAY columns are full of Hollywood happenings, news is that scarce on Broadway. And what a help Billy Wilkerson is to the boys! Olga Petrova has sailed with her Siamese cat, her husband, and his wire-haired terrier. Some fun! Leyla Georgie, whose "Establishment of Mme. Antonio" will be a Peggy Fears-Helen Menken play, is the daughter of Mrs. Henry Major who teaches stars to be nightingales. By the way, Helen and Dr. Henry Smith will soon be one. Norma Talmadge, Eddie Cantor and Georgie Jessel may play the Roxy and split about 15 g's between them. Lou Holtz has a $6,000 and percentage offer from the Capitol. And how George Brent wowed 'em when he took a bow at the Strand!

* * *

BUDDY ROGERS slips into the movies every spare moment. He loves 'em, he says. Bert Wheeler's around. Eddie Foy, Jr., goes places with Bettina Hall. Maurice Livingston, once of Warner Brothers, has opened the first newsreel theater in Paris. They say Jack and Virginia will break it off. Mary Boland has quit "Face the Music" for the coast and pictures. Mayor Walker may be among those present at the Olympics. The French athletes cheered Jeanne Aubert at the Paramount.

* * *

LUPE VELEZ is turning down big stage propositions right and left. Daddy Browning steps out. Gil Boag is handling a Balinese epic, "Isle of Paradise." Lily Damita is supposed to appear in a Broadway revue. Joan 'n' Doug week-ended with Helen Morgan and Arthur Loew. They say Wilson (Brown Derby) Mizner is wearing a cop's badge, gift of one of Broadway's police boys.

Kathleen Key wants to come home. In 1909 they made pink champagne, and Corinne Griffith has cornered the market. Here's hoping.

* * *

"THE BLACK KING," an all-colored talkie premiered in Harlem. What's this we hear about Helene Costello and Hugh Trevor? Pepi Lederer is seeing Cairo and points east, and learning lots of languages. Agnes De Mille is staging the dances for "Flying Colors," the Howard Dietz show. Lew Cody landed in a green suit! Is it Universal that will produce "Great Days"? The brother-in-law of New York's ace showman will wed a movie critic soon.

HELEN TWELVETREES sighs and wears raiment of all kinds for her peculiar role in "Unashamed," unusually melodramatic film fare on the screen of Loew's State.

SCREEN TIME TODAY

LOEW'S STATE—"Unashamed." 2:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. With Helen Twelvetrees.

B. F. KEITH'S—"Tom Brown of Culver." 4:20, 6:30, 8:40.

LOEW'S ORPHEUM—"The Blonde Captive." 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

PARAMOUNT—"Miss Pinkerton." 3:25, 5:34, 7:33, 9:37. With Joan Blondel.

KEITH-BOSTON—"What Price Hollywood." 4:00, 7:00, 9:45.

UPTOWN—"Miss Pinkerton." 3:30, 5:40, 7:35, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—"Lady and Gent." 3:00, 5:11, 7:37, 10:01. With George Bancroft.

SCOLLAY SQUARE—"Winner Take All." 4:05, 6:35, 9:35. With James Cagney.

FINE ARTS—"Das Lied Ist Aus." 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

OLYMPIA—"Merrily We Go To Hell." 3:00, 6:13, 8:36.

FENWAY—"Week-End Marriage." 3:00, 5:17, 7:34, 9:51. With Loretta Young.

MODERN—"Week-End Marriage." 3:00, 5:17, 7:34, 9:51.

REACON—"Week-End Marriage." 3:00, 5:17, 7:34, 9:51.

BOWDOIN SQUARE—"Attorney For the Defense." 3:00 and 8:00.

EXETER—"The Rich Are Always With Us." 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

On the Movie-Go-Round

By Louella O. Parsons
Universal Service

Hollywood, Cal., July 16.

THE FRIENDS of Ruth Chatterton wondered why George Brent did not wait until she returned from Europe to make the announcement of their forthcoming marriage. Very simple! Their romance has long been rumored and denied and was no surprise to anyone. When the story broke that Miss Chatterton would marry her handsome leading man as soon as she landed in America and was legally free, Mr. Brent could not very well deny it. Knowing something of the newspaper business, his sister being married to Victor Watson, one of the ablest editors in America, George knew it would be foolish to tell a falsehood. That is one thing a newspaper reporter never forgives. So he believed he did the wise thing in telling the truth.

* * *

WHO is Mr. Finn? Everyone in Hollywood is asking. He is George Raft's shadow. Wherever Georgie goes, Mr. Finn is sure to go. George says he is his bodyguard. Maybe he is right. At any rate when George walks into the Brown Derby or dines at the Cocoanut Grove, or does a few dance steps at the Frolics, you are pretty apt to see Mr. Finn not far away. The bodyguard idea sounds funny because Mr. Finn is in the lightweight class and doesn't look as if he'd be much of a protection in a crisis. Yet you never can tell—look at Fidel La Barba, he isn't very big, but can he fight!

* * *

SO MUCH has been written in Hollywood about society girls and heiresses crashing the movies that when a real heiress gets here everyone forgets to become excited. Katherine Hepburn, recently brought out from New York to play the Katharine Cornell role in "Bill of Divorcement," is an honest-to-goodness heiress. Her father is a very rich man, and that reminds us that her rushes on "Bill of Divorcement" are said to be so exceptional that on his Radio lot all anyone can talk about are the possibilities of this young girl who, without being a great beauty, has so much charm and so much personality, she is bound to be a sensation. Even another Garbo is the opinion of several people.

* * *

CURIOUS turn of fate that Constance Bennett should be permitted to take "Rockabye" the play that Gloria Swanson had set her heart upon. These two girls' paths seem to cross both in business and in love, and so far Connie has come out winner each time. Gloria wanted to make "Rockabye" more than anything else, but she was never able to interest any of her backers. One wonders what her feelings were when she was told the play Radio bought from her was sold to Miss Bennett. Inside information tells me she had no idea for whmo it was intended when the deal was made.

* * *

SARDI'S in New York is known as the rendezvous for theatrical, motion picture and newspaper folk. Hollywood is soon to have a Sardi's, with Eddie Brandstatter as the sponsor. Eddie, who has befriended more actors out of work than any man in Hollywood, will open his cafe on Hollywood boulevard near Vine. He tells us he will have 24-hour service with a seating capacity of 200, with booths, counters, soda fountain, delicatessen and catering department. The film people all like Eddie well enough to take stock in this new venture, for it was Eddie who opened the Montmartre, the first restaurant where film people congregated. The Embassy was also Eddie's idea.

* * *

THE newest vamp in Hollywood and gold-digger, I fear me, is Cora Sue Collins. Cora Sue accepted a pink chiffon dress with under trimmings to match from Pat O'Brien, and Mrs. O'Brien, being broadminded, hasn't even started suit for divorce yet. Cora Sue, a tot in years but a vamp in experience, got her place in the movies because she cries so well. It's her greatest accomplishment and she has just finished playing Norma Shearer as a child in "Smiling Thru." I keep hearing about this little girl who is said to be the greatest little girl discovery since Baby Peggy.

A COLD WINTER FOR ACTORS

Anchorage, Alaska, July 16 (INS)

THE movie company which will reproduce "The Eskimo," for Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer, will spend the coming winter on the northern coast of Alaska, according to Pilot Frank Dorbandt, who returned to Anchorage recently from a trip to Hollywood.

GEORGE BANCROFT has plenty of opportunity to scowl like this in "Lady and Gent," in which he is cast as a hulking prize-fighter, now on the Metropolitan screen.

Keyhole Portrait of the Bennett Girl, Constance

By Harriet Parsons
Universal Service

Hollywood, Cal., July 16.

IN THIS CORNER Battling Bennett, champion go-getter and goal-getter of Hollywood, a gal who knows what she wants and gets it. Connie's been called a lot of names—like high-hat and selfish—because she's a dominant personality, supremely independent and outspoken. And because she's successful.

You can't be indifferent to Connie . . . either you like her a lot . . . or you hate her . . . has plenty of enemies . . . but her intimates adore her . . . You have to respect her . . . wh chever side of the fence you're on.

What she's achieved she's achieved single-handed . . . chucked the movies . . . to marry a millionaire . . . and came back when she was good and ready . . . was gone four years . . . but came back, what she went away . . . a star . . . and wound the talkies around her little finger . . .

Her present contract . . . and what a contract! . . . is one of the most autocratic in the business . . . It makes Connie the unqualified boss of her own destiny . . . has the right . . . on every picture . . . to pass on the director . . . the writer . . . the treatment . . . and the dialogue . . . in short, the whole works . . . can even cut her own films . . . if she wants to . . . sometimes rewrites whole sequences.

If her pictures are a success . . . the credit is hers . . . and if they flop . . . she's to blame . . . but they don't flop . . . puts her work above everything else . . . yet she's not career mad . . . it's a business with her . . . wants to earn enough . . . while she's at the top . . . to have an assured income for life.

Constance Bennett has been front page copy . . . Since her elopement at 16 with a college student . . . Marriage was annulled . . . Married a millionaire the next time . . . And a marquis the third . . . By the only member of the amazing Bennett family who hasn't been on the stage . . . Plays excellent tennis And good bridge . . . Is scared of crowds . . . And terrified of personal appearances . . . Has an enormous appetite . . . But never gains weight . . .

Not popular to work with . . . Apt to be brusque . . . And sharp-spoken . . . Independent in her likes . . . And dislikes . . . "Tells you what she thinks . . . Whether you like it or not . . . Won't pose for publicity stills . . . Has an excellent memory . . . Is always well-dressed . . . But doesn't spend as much on clothes . . . As she's supposed to . . .

Adores her small son . . . It's the highlight of her day . . . When he visits her at the studio . . . Takes after her dad . . . The colorful and rambunctious Dick Bennett . . . But can't get along with him . . . Is shrewd . . . And an astute business woman . . . Has a dry wit . . . And a brittle manner . . . Which attracts some people . . . And antagonizes others . . . She's not the most beautiful woman in films . . . Nor the best actress . . . But you can't beat her at the box office . . . Whatever she does . . . It's what the fans want . . . So doff your hat to Battling Bennett.

NOTED FILM AT FINE ARTS

A SPECTACULAR wedding of music and movement, the only two authentic ingredients of the motion picture to which foreign languages are no bar, has been achieved in "Der Kongress Tanzt" which comes to the Fine Arts Theater tomorrow.

The result is a fine film symphony.

The effect is wholly emotional. As here presented, there is a fervor and ecstacy to the scenes which build up to a sort of musical hysteria.

It is best illustrated in a sequence where the emptied rocking chairs of the Congress of Vienna swing to the scatatic refrain of the hit song of the picture. It is infectious.